

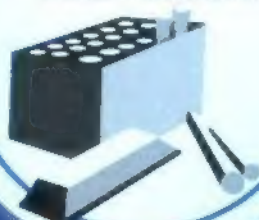


Ensino  
**Médio**  
**3.ª série**  
Laranja-CL

**INGLÊS**

Teoria  
Exercícios  
Orientações  
de estudo

LIVRO DO  
PROFESSOR



Caderno

**2**

A proposta da língua estrangeira (Inglês) no curso de ensino médio é atender todos os alunos que prestarão vestibulares nas áreas biológicas, exatas e humanas.

Os textos foram previamente selecionados propondo vocabulário com sinônimos em inglês.

Um ponto a ressaltar é a compreensão da leitura, na qual o aluno responderá a perguntas em língua portuguesa. Enfatiza-se, então, o modelo de prova do vestibular da Unicamp.

Outra estrutura apresentada é a interpretação de leitura com testes de múltipla escolha, com alternativas em português ou em inglês.

Este caderno traz os principais assuntos gramaticais, como os verbos anômalos, a voz passiva e o discurso indireto. Além dos exemplos, há exercícios que fixarão as estruturas linguísticas.

A ênfase da proposta de estudo está na compreensão de textos, estruturas gramaticais e ampliação de vocabulário. Além disso, há "fichas-resumo" e tarefas. Conclusão: Cabe ao professor buscar as melhores estratégias de ensino e de motivação dos alunos, visando à ampliação de conhecimentos, ao interesse nos principais vestibulares e à capacitação profissional.

Bom trabalho a todos!



## MÓDULO 11

## TEXT

## RAGING WORDS

Road rage, air rage, computer rage... e você? de que rage você sofre?

### ALL THE RAGE:

Today our lives are fast and furious and one result is a new phenomenon called road rage: drivers become so angry that they attack other motorists because of a small offence, such as a rude gesture or a dangerous manoeuvre. There's nothing new about rage, extreme and explosive anger. Our society is changing, however, and examples of road rage are now common. There's also air rage, where people become violent on planes. Experts have discovered that \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol at high altitudes can cause anti-social behaviour. In any case, people today are impatient and often feel trapped in situations out of their control. This causes check-out rage at the supermarket, computer rage (when a computer doesn't function) and desk or office rage at work.



In fact the word "rage" is all the rage – that means it's very popular – and newspaper invent a new version every day.

### ELEPHANTS:

Rage can also cause terrible events such as the Columbine High School massacre in Colorado, in 1999. This inspired Gus Van Sant's film, Elephant, but why did he use that title? The term "the elephant in the room" refers to a problem that no one talks about, but everyone knows exists. Then we have pink elephants and white elephants. People see pink elephants when they are drunk.

A white elephant, on the other hand, is something that is both useless and expensive. This phrase comes from East Asia where people gave their enemies a white elephant in order to ruin them.

(Speak Up)

## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

### VOCABULARY

1. A palavra "rage" significa raiva, ira. Portanto, road rage, air rage e computer rage seriam respectivamente raiva no trânsito, raiva no avião e raiva do computador.



II. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. lives	1	c	a) comportamento
2. angry	2	b	b) irritados
3. gesture	3	f	c) vidas
4. however	4	h	d) inimigos
5. behaviour	5	a	e) tais como
6. trapped	6	i	f) gesto
7. such as	7	e	g) expressão
8. useless	8	j	h) contudo
9. phrase	9	g	i) encurralados
10. enemies	10	d	j) inútil

III. Write the Simple Past, the Past Participle and the translations of the following verbs.

- to become = became - become = tornar-se
- to feel = felt - felt = sentir(-se)
- to drink = drank - drunk = beber
- to mean = meant - meant = significar
- to know = knew - known = saber
- to give = gave - given = dar

IV. Coloque o verbo da oração na forma negativa, mantendo o mesmo sentido.

→ There's nothing new about rage

→ There isn't anything new about rage

V. Procure no texto sinônimos de:

- ordinary = common
- actually = in fact
- quick = fast
- destroy = ruin
- hazardous = dangerous

VI. Preencha a lacuna da frase do texto com a forma correta do verbo to drink e depois traduza-a.

"Experts have discovered that drinking alcohol at high altitudes can cause anti-social behaviour."

Os especialistas descobriram que beber álcool em grandes altitudes pode causar comportamento antissocial.

VII. Give the opposites of

- seldom = often
- slow = quick, fast
- everything = nothing
- peaceful = violent
- cheap = expensive
- friend = enemy

VIII. However.

Translate the different meanings of however in the sentences below.

- It's quite a good article; however too long.

contudo, todavia, porém

- Pay however you like; cheque, cash, credit card; they're all accepted here.

da maneira que

- However fast we drive, we're not going to get there in time;

por mais

IX. Traduza para o português.

"In any case, people today are impatient and often feel trapped in situations out of their control."

De qualquer forma, as pessoas hoje são impacientes e frequentemente sentem-se encurraladas em situações fora de seu controle.

X. Traduza o título do texto.

Palavras de raiva.

XI. Write in English.

1. Devido ao comportamento, alguns motoristas começaram a realizar manobras arriscadas.

Due to the traffic jam, some drivers started performing risky manoeuvres.

2. Ele estava se sentindo irritado pela maneira como tinha sido tratado.

He was feeling angry about the way he had been treated.

### TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. O que significa a expressão "white elephant"? Qual sua origem?

"White elephant" significa elefante branco que é algo inútil e caro. Essa expressão vem da Ásia Oriental onde as pessoas davam para seus inimigos um elefante branco com a intenção de destruí-los.

2. A expressão on the other hand no último parágrafo do texto transmite ideias de \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) reciprocidade
- d) exclusão
- e) dúvida

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

3. "I remember that baggy trousers were all the rage some years ago". The underlined expression is closest in meaning to:

- a) a failure
- b) a craze
- c) very uncomfortable
- d) extremely old-fashioned
- e) too pricey

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

## ANOTAÇÕES



## MODALS – ANOMALOUS VERBS

## 1. CAN

## a) Capacidade, habilidade

She **can** speak five languages. (present)

She **could** play tennis when she was younger. (past)

She **will be able to** translate the text. (future)

## b) Permissão

You **can** use my car.

She **can** sit anywhere.

## 2. MAY

## a) Permissão (formal)

**May** I leave the room, Miss Jones?

You **may** sit down.

## b) Possibilidade

There are a lot of clouds. It **may** rain soon.

It **might** get cold.

c) **May** + sujeito + infinitive é usado quando queremos desejar algo a alguém.

**May** all your dreams come true!

## 3. MUST = HAVE TO

## • Obrigação ou forte necessidade

You { **must**  
**have to** } stop completely at a stop sign. (present)

As he was sick, he **had to** stay at home the whole week. (past)

**I'll have to** drive home tomorrow. (future)

## • Negativas

You { **don't need to**  
**don't have to** } sit here. (ausência de necessidade)

You **mustn't** sit here. (proibição)

## 4. SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

## • Conselho

You { **should**  
**ought to**  
**had better** } study more.

## 5. WOULD RATHER

## • Preferência

I **would rather** stay home than go to the movies.

## 6. BE SUPPOSED TO

## • Expectativa

Classes **are supposed to** begin at 7:00.

The children **are supposed to** put away their toys.

## 7. USED TO / BE USED TO

## a) Hábito passado

She **used to** spend her holidays at the seaside

## b) Hábito presente

She **is used to** spending her holidays at the seaside.

## Observação

Usamos **MAY HAVE, MIGHT HAVE, COULD HAVE, SHOULD HAVE, OUGHT TO HAVE** e **MUST HAVE** + past participle para indicar especulações e suposições sobre o passado.

She { **may have been**  
**might have been** } at the library.

You **could have talked** to your boss.

She { **should have studied**  
**ought to have studied** } harder.

It **must have rained** a lot.



# EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

## EXERCISES

### I. COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH A MODAL AUXILIARY VERB. IN SOME CASES, MORE THAN ONE VERB CAN BE USED.

- The weather forecast says it may (possibilidade) snow soon.
- The bride is supposed to (expectativa) wear white.
- May (desejo) the best team win!
- You mustn't (proibição) take off your seat belt while the plane is moving.
- He doesn't have to / doesn't need to (ausência de necessidade) turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.
- I would rather (preferência) read the book than see the film.
- John will be able to (capacidade) speak English fluently after spending 6 months in London.
- The Smiths used to (hábito passado) travel to Europe every other year.
- The teacher wears something blue every day. She must (dedução) like blue.
- Drivers should / ought to / had better (conselho) obey the speed limit.

- Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to / don't need to (ausência de necessidade) go to school.
- May / Can (permissão) I see your passport?
- All drivers must / have to (obrigação) buckle up.
- My grandfather is used to (hábito presente) taking a nap after lunch.
- The kids must (dedução) be hungry. As soon as they got home, they went straight to the fridge.

### II. COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF A MODAL AUXILIARY.

- John got drunk at the party. You shouldn't (oughtn't to) have invited (invite) him.
- When I arrived at the office she wasn't there. She must have left (leave) earlier.
- We were robbed last night, but it could have been (be) worse. At least we weren't kidnapped.
- "How did the fire start?" "Someone may (must) have dropped (drop) a cigarette.
- When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We should (ought to) have reserved (reserve) a table.



**No Portal Objetivo**

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em "localizar", digite **ING3M201**



## VOCABULARY – MONEY

## I. REPLACE EACH WORD OR PHRASE UNDERLINED WITH A WORD OR PHRASE FROM THE LIST WHICH HAS THE OPPOSITE MEANING.

CASH / GENEROUS / PROFIT / SAVE /  
WELL-OFF / EXPENSIVE / POVERTY / PURCHASE /  
TAKE OUT / WORTHLESS

1. I was surprised by how mean Charles was.

generous

2. Janet says that she is very hard up at the moment.

well-off

3. Last year their business made a huge loss.

profit

4. I'd like to pay in £100 please.

take out

5. That part of Spain always seems very cheap to me.

expensive

6. Most people in the city live in great prosperity.

poverty

7. The manager insisted that I paid by cheque.

in cash

8. Some people manage to spend most of their money.

save

9. Jean was able to make only one sale during the morning.

purchase

10. The old painting I found in the loft turned out to be valuable.

worthless

## II. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE RESPONSE TO EACH SENTENCE. USE EACH RESPONSE ONCE ONLY.

- a) ( 6 ) Who do I make the cheque out to?  
b) ( 3 ) We seem to be spending a lot of money lately.  
c) ( 10 ) The house has burnt down! What are we going to do?  
d) ( 1 ) How much do you want for this drawing?  
e) ( 4 ) Did you inherit this house?  
f) ( 7 ) Your dog must have cost a lot of money.  
g) ( 5 ) Do we still owe the bank any money?  
h) ( 9 ) How much do you make a year?  
i) ( 8 ) Can we change money at the hotel to pay the bill?  
j) ( 2 ) Why are you putting so much money in the bank?

1. Sorry, but it's not for sale.  
2. I'm saving up to buy a new motorbike.  
3. Perhaps we should try to economise a bit.  
4. Yes, my aunt Clara left it to me.  
5. Well, we've nearly paid it all back.  
6. To JB Woolbury PLC.  
7. Actually I got it for nothing.  
8. I think they accept travellers cheques anyway.  
9. I've got quite a good salary actually.  
10. Don't worry, we're insured.

## III. MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

FEES / INTEREST / TAXES / WAGES / SALARY / RENT /  
PENSION / FARE / CASH / CHANGE

1. RENT: money paid for a place to live  
2. TAXES: money paid to the government  
3. FEES: money paid for professional services  
4. CASH: money in coins and notes, not cheques  
5. WAGES: money paid to workers by the hour or week  
6. INTEREST: money paid as charges on the money you borrow  
7. SALARY: money paid to workers for a month's or year's work  
8. PENSIONS: money paid to older people who no longer work  
9. CHANGE: money returned to you after you pay too much  
10. FARE: money paid for a journey by bus, train or plane



**IV. MATCH EACH PERSON FROM THE LIST WITH A SUITABLE DESCRIPTION. USE EACH NAME ONCE ONLY.**

**ACCOUNTANT / CASHIER / HEIR / MANAGER /  
PENSIONER / AGENT / CUSTOMER / INVESTOR /  
MISER / SWINDLER**

1. Someone who likes to keep money and not spend it:

miser

2. Someone who inherits money or property:

heir

- c) Someone who runs a bank:

manager

- d) Someone who has retired:

pensioner

- e) Someone who keeps or checks financial records:

accountant

- f) Someone who buys things in a shop:

customer

- g) Someone who pays out money in a bank:

cashier

- h) Someone who represents others in business:

agent

- i) Someone who puts money into a business:

investor

- j) Someone who cheats people out of money:

swindler

**V. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE WORD OR PHRASE TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.**

1. I bought these shoes in the sales. They were a real \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cheap b) economy c) bargain d) purchase

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

2. If you put your money in the bank, it will earn ten per cent \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) interest b) profit c) deposit d) investment

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

3. John asked his parents if they would pay off his \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) rents b) debts c) accounts d) credits

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

4. Adults have to pay £2.50 to get in, but children under 14 are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) free b) nothing c) penniless d) open

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

5. I'm interested in this old car. Is it \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) selling b) a sale c) to sell d) for sale

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

6. I'm trying to save for my holidays so I'm \_\_\_\_\_ some money each week.

- a) putting in b) putting aside  
c) putting behind d) putting up

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

7. Just a minute! You've forgotten to \_\_\_\_\_ your cheque!

- a) mark b) make c) place d) sign

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

8. I like your computer. How much did it \_\_\_\_\_ exactly?

- a) pay b) cost c) afford d) spend

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

9. The blackmailer asked for the money in used \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) notes b) cheques c) paper d) cash

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

10. I gave the assistant £10 and she gave me four pounds \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) rest b) money c) coins d) change

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**



## MUSIC DOWNLOADS

Songwriters and music publishers now earn more money from downloads and broadcasts than they do from CD sales, according to the latest copyright figures. They show that the music business grew last year by almost three per cent.

Most **downloads** are still illegal, bringing no earnings to songwriters and artists. But **income** from legal **downloads** grew by more than fifty per cent last year, according to the MCPS PRS alliance which distributes the rights income. That helps revenue from online and broadcast music to overtake earnings from physical products, such as CDs.

Broadcasting still dominates, but **downloads** are growing fast, helped by online systems, such as Apple's itunes. Now commercial radio companies are hoping **to take a share** by enabling listeners to download music as they hear it **on the air**. Simon Cole, of UBC media group, which has developed the 'clit' system, claims most music fans are happy to pay, if it is made easy:

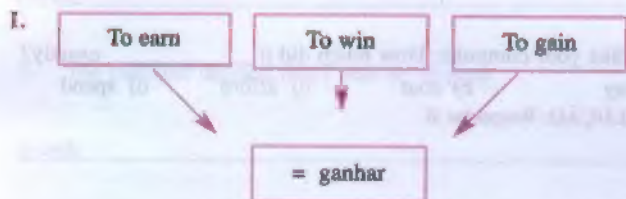
COLE: It's absolutely nothing new that some people will try **to rip off** music and they'll do that however you do it, whether you produce it on CDs or digital files. But if you offer the vast majority of people the chance to get music at a fair price in a way that's easy and efficient, they'll do it that way.

If that faith in human nature is confirmed, the income from downloads is set to grow even faster.

(Torin Douglas, BBC)



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS



Complete these sentences:

- Now that you're earning how about taking me out to dinner?
- They won the war, although it cost them millions of lives.
- How much do you earn?
- This month's pay increase means that I'll be earning \$ 30,000 a year.
- It took a long time for Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to gain acceptance.
- After you've gained some experience teaching abroad you can come home and get a job.
- Which year was it that Italy won the World Cup?
- At college he gained a reputation for being a brilliant debater.
- I think you won that argument, Peter.
- She gained a lot of weight during her pregnancy.



Match the columns

ENGLISH		PORTUGUESE
writers	1	c) a) ainda
editors	2	b) editores
composers	3	e) compositores
digital files	4	a) arquivos digitais
grow	5	f) crescer
enable	6	d) capacitar, permitir

Match Portuguese

According to the latest copyright figures."

... recentes números de direitos autorais."

No último parágrafo, "if it is made easy."

However, como conjunção, significa entretanto.

Porém no texto (4º parágrafo), "They'll do that however you do

significa como quer que. Quando acompanhado

de advérbios e advérbios, significa por mais.

Ex: a

1. However como quer que I cook eggs, she refuses to eat.

2. However por mais pretty, she is not a friendly person.

3. She has a lot of new clothes. However entretanto she wears the old ones.

No 4º parágrafo, "fair price" significa preço justo.

O que significa "fair" nestas orações?

a. He's good at Chemistry and fair at Physics.

regular

b. She has fair hair and blue eyes.

claro

c. I bought a wooden box and a ceramic bowl at the local craft fair.

feira

4. Combine as expressões abaixo com as definições.

1. downloads (c)

2. revenue (d)

3. to take a share (h)

4. to be off (e)

5. to be off (a)

- to steal.
- to enter the market and earn money.
- files (in this case audio) that you can copy from the Internet to save on your computer.
- the money you receive from doing work or from investment.
- as it is broadcast.

VII. Traduza as expressões grifadas:

"That helps revenue from online and broadcast music to overtake earnings from physical products, such as CDs.

revenue = receita

overtake = superar, exceder

VIII. Write in English.

- De acordo com os mais recentes números, a taxa de inflação subiu rapidamente no mês passado.

According to the latest figures, the inflation rate grew fast last month.

- Por mais ocupada que esteja, ela vai à feira todas as semanas.

However busy she is, she goes to the fair every week

- Este novo teste permitirá que os médicos detectem a doença precocemente.

This new test will enable doctors to detect the disease early

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- Baseando-se no texto,
  - a renda proveniente da venda de CDs cresceu mais que 50% no ano passado.
  - segundo Simon Cole, as pessoas não se importam em pagar pelo custo-benefício de um produto.
  - as rádios não permitem que seus ouvintes façam o download das músicas transmitidas.
  - não existe renda para artistas e compositores proveniente de downloads de músicas
  - atualmente a maioria dos downloads são legais

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- De acordo com o texto, o par correto de sinônimos é.

- grew = decreased
- the majority of = the lack of
- fast = slow
- earnings = profits
- publishers = editors

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

## PASSIVE VOICE

Veja estes exemplos:

**This castle was built in 1614.**

**My car was stolen last night.**

Usa-se a voz passiva quando não é tão importante **quem** ou o **que** fez a ação.

## Forma

## Active voice

**A famous writer wrote that book.**

sujeito                      verbo                      objeto direto

## Passive voice

**That book was written by a famous writer.**

sujeito da passiva                      verbo                      agente da passiva

- O **objeto direto** da voz ativa (that book) transforma-se em **sujeito** da voz passiva.
- O **sujeito** da voz ativa (a famous writer) transforma-se em **agente da passiva**, precedido pela preposição BY.
- Usamos o verbo BE (no mesmo tempo do verbo principal da voz ativa) + PAST PARTICIPLE do verbo principal.

## Veja outros exemplos:

A.V.: Waitresses and waiters **serve** customers.  
P.V.: Customers **are served** by waitresses and waiters.

A.V.: Shirley **has suggested** a new idea.  
P.V.: A new idea **has been suggested** by Shirley.

A.V.: John **will invite** Jennifer to the party.  
P.V.: Jennifer **will be invited** to the party by John.

A.V.: They **can't open** the window.  
P.V.: The window **can't be opened**.

## OBSERVAÇÕES

1

Se o verbo na voz ativa for seguido de preposição, a preposição acompanha o verbo na voz passiva.

**Everybody is talking about Jane's divorce.**

**Jane's divorce is being talked about (by everybody).**

2

Verbos com dois objetos (direto e indireto) admitem duas formas de passiva.

**Someone gave Jim the money.**

OI                      OD

a) The money was given to Jim.

b) Jim was given the money.

**They will give Mary the message.**

OI                      OD

a) The message will be given to Mary

b) Mary will be given the message

3

O agente da passiva é normalmente omitido quando não for importante, desconhecido ou óbvio no contexto da oração.

**The new hotel will be opened in November.**  
**A decision will not be made until next meeting.**

- **WITH + instrumento**  
Usamos WITH para indicar o instrumento usado pelo agente para fazer algo.

**Sally was hit BY a boy.**  
**Sally was hit WITH a stone.**

**The photos were taken BY Paul.**  
**The photos were taken WITH a very cheap camera.**



## EXERCISES

I. Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice.

1. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.

2. Jack will not pay the bill.

The bill won't be paid by Jack

3. The painters are painting the church now.

The church is being painted by the painters now.

4. Someone has sent Mary some flowers (2 forms).

a) Some flowers have been sent to Mary.

b) Mary has been sent some flowers.

5. They had to cut down that tree

That tree had to be cut down.

II. Change the following sentences to the Active Voice.

1. A letter is being written by Tom.

Tom is writing a letter.

2. Other attacks have been planned by terrorists.

Terrorists have planned other attacks.

3. A new hospital is going to be built in this area.

They are going to build a new hospital in this area.

4. The windows are being cleaned by the maid.

The maid is cleaning the windows.

5. All traffic laws must be obeyed.

People must obey all traffic laws.

III. Circle the correct Passive Voice.

1. Pandas \_\_\_\_\_ from extinction.  
 a) ought be saved                      b) should save  
 c) must to be saved                      d) should be saved  
 e) will be save

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a telegram when I answered the door.  
 a) am handed                              b) have handed  
 c) was handed                              d) will be handed  
 e) must be handed

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

3. I don't mind driving but I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ by other people.  
 a) to drive                                      b) to be driven  
 c) to have driven                              d) was driven  
 e) will be driven

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B**

4. How many people \_\_\_\_\_ in road accidents every month?

- a) is injured                                      b) have injured  
 c) should be injured                              d) are injured  
 e) are been injured

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

5. Go away! I want \_\_\_\_\_ alone.

- a) to be leave                                      b) to be lived  
 c) to have left                                      d) to be left  
 e) to have being left

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## ELVIS FANATIC IN JAIL

We all know of people who are big fans of Elvis Presley. But Julie Wall, from the East Midlands in England, is probably a bigger fan than most. And collecting Elvis records has got her into big trouble, as the BBC's Sunita Nahar reports:

Julie Wall, a cashier in eastern England, had eight thousand of them – practically every song the legendary star ever released. Such was her obsession for collecting any memorabilia of her heart throb, that she stole about a million dollars from her employer, North Kesteven District Council, to fund her habit. Tracy Phillipson is the head of finance: "Well, we're very shocked. Everybody knew that Julie was an Elvis fan. We had no idea it was to this extent".

An internal audit led to Julie Wall's downfall and her vast collection has now been auctioned to pay back some of what she owes. The auctioneer, James Lewis, said the collection could be a record breaker: "It has just been absolutely incredible. We've had hundreds of people on the phone. We've had interest in Japan, from America, from all over Europe, all over the UK. The interest is phenomenal. I've been an auctioneer and valuer for over twenty years and this is the biggest collection of records I think, well, definitely that I've ever handled, but we think it is the biggest private collection of Elvis ever to come on the market, ever".

As for Julie Wall herself, she's been declared bankrupt and is currently serving three years in jail for theft. But unlike the King of Rock and Roll, it's doubtful there'll be a party for her.



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

### VOCABULARY

#### I. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. jail	1	c	a) disco
2. most	2	g	b) astro
3. to collect	3	i	c) prisão
4. record	4	a	d) roubar
5. to report	5	e	e) relatar
6. eastern	6	j	f) já, alguma vez
7. star	7	b	g) maioria
8. ever	8	f	h) empregador
9. to steal	9	d	i) colecionar
10. employer	10	h	j) parte oriental

#### II. Translate the title of the text.

Fã de Elvis na prisão.

#### III. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions from the text.

1. Cashier is a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc.

cashier = caixa

2. The band's latest album will be released next week.

to release = lançar



3. I'm looking for a cloth for cleaning silver. Do you have such a thing?

such(a) = tal

4. The company has agreed to fund my trip to the United States.

to fund = custear

IV. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below.

1.	practically	b
2.	legendary	a
3.	memorabilia	d
4.	heart throb	c

- a) extremely famous.  
b) almost.  
c) very attractive famous person (usually male).  
d) objects which remind a person of something.

V. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "And collecting Elvis records has got her into big trouble ..."

"A colecionar discos de Elvis a colocou em grande confusão ..."

2. "We had no idea it was to this extent."

"Não tínhamos ideia que fosse (chegasse) até esse ponto."

VI. Match the columns.

ENGLISH		PORTUGUESE
1 audit	1 h	a) mercado
2 to lead to	2 f	b) quanto a
3 over 20 years	3 g	c) duvidoso
4 market	4 a	d) roubo
5 as for	5 b	e) festa
6 theft	7 d	f) levar a
7 doubtful	8 c	g) mais de 20 anos
8 party	9 e	h) auditoria

VII. Complete the following sentences by using the words from the chart.

owe – valuer –  
handle – currently – unlike

1. Unlike her sister, she got married very young.  
2. The archaeological finds must be handled with tremendous care.  
3. John still owes me that \$50 I lent him last year.  
4. A valuer is a person whose job is to decide how much money things are worth.  
5. Jonathan Brown is currently our Executive Director.

VIII. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below.

1. downfall	d
2. vast	e
3. auctioned	c
4. phenomenal	a
5. bankrupt	b

- a) wonderful, astonishing.  
b) penniless, without any money.  
c) { sold in a special sale to the person  
offering the most money.  
d) loss of reputation.  
e) huge, very broad in range.

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "... her vast collection has now been auctioned to pay back some of what she owes."

"... sua ampla coleção foi leiloadada para devolver um pouco do que ela deve."

2. "... is currently serving three years in jail for theft."

"... está atualmente passando três anos na prisão por roubo."

X. Translate into English.

1. Algumas das mais valiosas obras de arte serão leiloadas no Reino Unido.

Some of the most valuable works of art will be auctioned in the United Kingdom.

2. Você já ouviu o disco que acabou de ser lançado?

Have you already listened to the record that has just been released?

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. According to the passage,
- a) Julie Wall stole money from her employer in order to buy eight thousand Elvis records.
  - b) Julie Wall is currently in jail for having robbed Elvis Presley.
  - c) Julie Wall is currently in prison accused of bankruptcy.
  - d) Julie Wall's been charged with stealing money from North Kesteven District Council.
  - e) James Lewis has the biggest collection of Elvis records.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

2. Which of the following alternatives does not refer to a criminal?

- a) arsonist.
- b) blackmailer.
- c) hijacker.
- d) burglar.
- e) sophomore.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E**

## ANOTAÇÕES



## REPORTED SPEECH

**Direct Speech**

He said, "I study English".

**Indirect (Reported) Speech**

He said that he studied English.

No discurso indireto (Indirect ou Reported Speech), relatamos as palavras de uma pessoa, sem aspas, fazendo algumas alterações.

**OBSERVAÇÃO 1**

Quando o verbo **SAID** for seguido de um objeto indireto, usa-se no REPORTED SPEECH **told** + objeto indireto sem **to**.

**Exemplo**

Jane **said to** her sister, "The baby is crying".

Jane **told** her sister that the baby was crying.

**OBSERVAÇÃO 2**

Se no DIRECT SPEECH uma pergunta for introduzida por um pronome interrogativo (**who, when, why, where, what, how** etc.), esse pronome se mantém no INDIRECT SPEECH e mudamos os verbos SAID e TOLD para ASKED.

**Exemplo**

The teacher **said**, "Who broke the window?"

The teacher **asked** who had broken the window.

**OBSERVAÇÃO 3**

Se não houver um pronome interrogativo no DIRECT SPEECH, usamos IF ou WHETHER no REPORTED SPEECH.

**Exemplo**

The boss **said**, "Do you speak English?"

The boss **asked** IF (WHETHER) I spoke English.

**OBSERVAÇÃO 4**

Se o DIRECT SPEECH indicar um pedido ou ordem, mudamos o verbo SAID para TOLD (ORDERED, ASKED COMMANDED).

**Exemplo**

The mother **said** to her kids, "Behave yourselves!"

The mother 

{	<del>told</del>	}	her kids to behave themselves
	<b>asked</b>		
	<b>ordered</b>		
	<b>commanded</b>		

**OBSERVAÇÃO 5**

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos tempos verbais. Em geral, o tempo verbal muda para um tempo verbal anterior.

**Exemplos**

She said, "I **am** too busy". (simple present)

She said (that) she **was** too busy. (simple past)

John said, "I **am writing** a letter".

(present continuous)

John said (that) he **was writing** a letter.

(past continuous)

Peter said, "I **have bought** a car". (present perfect)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car.

(past perfect)

Peter said, "I **bought** a car in January".

(simple past)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car in January.

(past perfect)

Ann said, "I **will travel** in July". (future)

Ann said (that) she **would travel** in July.

(conditional)

The teacher said, "**Sit down!**" (imperative)

The teacher told his students **to sit down**.

(infinitive)

The teacher said, "**Don't open** your books".

(imperative negative)

The teacher told his students **not to open** their

books. (infinitive negative)

### OBSERVAÇÃO 6

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos pronomes pessoais e possessivos.

#### Exemplo

Jennifer said: "Can **I** borrow **your** book?"

Jennifer asked if **she** could borrow **my** book.

### OBSERVAÇÃO 7

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos demonstrativos e nos advérbios de tempo e de lugar.

#### Exemplo

Jane said: "**This** castle was built four centuries **ago**"

Jane said (that) **that** castle had been built four centuries **before**.

### Principais alterações

now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
ago	before
next month	the following month
tomorrow	the next day
this	that
these	those
here	there

## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

### EXERCISES

#### I. Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice.

Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

1. He said to Helen, "Sign this form here".

He told Helen to sign that form there.

2. Ben said to the boss, "I got my degree four years ago".

Ben told the boss (that) he had got (gotten) his degree four years before.

3. The weather forecaster said, "The storm may last all night".

The weather forecaster said (that) the storm might last all night.

4. "Why did you leave your job?", she asked.

She asked me (him, her, us...) why I (he, she, we...) had left my (his, her, our...) job.

5. We said to Peter, "Why don't you join us for coffee?"

We asked Peter why he didn't join us for coffee.

6. "Shut the door but don't lock it", she said to us.

She told us to shut the door but not to lock it.

7. The customer said, "Do you accept credit cards?"

The customer asked if (whether) he (they) accepted credit cards.

#### II. Rewrite the following sentences using Direct Speech.

1. He said he had broken his leg the day before.

He said, "I broke my leg yesterday".

2. The reporter told her that if he had time, he'd call her the following week.

The reporter said to her, "If I have time, I'll call you next week".



3. My neighbors told me they would leave the city the next day.

My neighbors said to me, "We will leave the city tomorrow".

4. Rick said he had quit smoking two months before.

Rick said, "I quit smoking two months ago".

5. The woman told the man not to shout at her.

The woman said to the man, "Don't shout at me!"

6. The student asked the teacher whether he could speak more slowly.

The student said to the teacher, "Can you speak more slowly?"

7. The clerk asked me what my last name was.

The clerk asked me, "What is your last name?"



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## ANOTAÇÕES

## VOCABULARY

1. { **to supply**  
**to refuel** } ⇒ **abastecer**

- a) The Mississippi river supplies 23% of the USA's drinking water.
- b) You have to stop at the next gas station to refuel.

2. { **abortion**  
**miscarriage** } ⇒ **aborto**

- a) She was pregnant but unfortunately had a miscarriage.
- b) Abortion clinics are legal in Florida.

3. { **to think**  
**to find** } ⇒ **achar**

- a) We think it's going to snow.
- b) Did you find what you were looking for?

4. { **to admit**  
**to hire** } ⇒ **admitir**

- a) She has admitted I was right.
- b) My company must hire new employees.

5. { **high**  
**tall**  
**loud** } ⇒ **alto**

- a) The music is too loud.

- b) The summer temperatures in the northeast of Brazil are very high.

- c) Volleyball players are usually very tall.

6. { **birthday**  
**anniversary** } ⇒ **aniversário**

- a) My parents' anniversary is on May 2<sup>nd</sup>. They got married in 1970.
- b) My sister's birthday is tomorrow.

7. { **to erase**  
**to put out**  
**to turn off** } ⇒ **apagar**

- a) These firemen put out the fire.
- b) Why did you erase what was written?
- c) Could you please turn off the light?

8. { **to get beaten**  
**to pick up**  
**to catch**  
**to suffer** } ⇒ **apanhar**

- a) I caught a terrible cold.
- b) I'm sure you don't want to get beaten.
- c) They'll pick me up there at 11 o'clock.
- d) She suffered to solve that Physics question.



9. { to point  
to sharpen } → **apontar**

- a) You'd better sharpen your pencil.  
b) Those strange people were pointing at me.

10. { to enjoy  
to take advantage of } → **aproveitar**

- a) My brother enjoyed the winter vacation a lot.  
b) If I were you, I would take advantage of that opportunity.

11. { to fix  
to clean up  
to find  
to get into } → **arrumar**

- a) She's eventually found a boyfriend.  
b) Call someone to fix the dishwasher.  
c) Your room is filthy. Clean it up.  
d) Don't get into trouble.

12. { signature  
subscription } → **assinatura**

- a) I renewed the subscription to the magazine.  
b) I need my brother's signature on these documents.

13. { to throw  
to shoot } → **atirar**

- a) The robber started shooting when the girl left the house.  
b) The children threw a stone at the window.

14. { ago  
behind  
after } → **atrás**

- a) I met my boyfriend two years ago.  
b) Why don't you go after him?  
c) The newspaper is behind the sofa.

15. { candy  
bullet } → **bala**

- a) My grandchildren love candles.  
b) Don't worry! There are no bullets in the gun.

16. { bank  
bench  
stool } → **banco**

- a) I like to sit on the park benches to feed the pigeons.  
b) You need to save money. Deposit some in the bank.  
c) I was sitting on the bar stool having some Coke.

17. { to beat  
to spank  
to knock  
to slam  
to whip } → bater

- a) I whip the cream and then you make the cake.
- b) I don't want you to spank your children!
- c) She's knocked on the door three times but nobody answered.
- d) He was so angry that he slammed the door.
- e) The heart is still beating.

18. { drums  
battery } → bateria

- a) I can't start the car. I need a new battery.
- b) My son likes to play the drums.

19. { good evening  
good night } → boa noite

- a) Good night! I'll see you tomorrow.
- b) Good evening! How are you?

20. { jail  
chain } → cadeia

- a) The criminal was put in jail.
- b) A chain reaction is a set of related events in which each event causes the next one.

21. { applicant  
candidate } → candidato

- a) He will be a candidate for mayor next year.
- b) How many job applicants do you have?

22. { cinnamon  
shin } → canela

- a) Cinnamon is a spice used to flavour several dishes.
- b) He was playing soccer when he injured his shin.

23. { to count on  
to count  
to tell } → contar

- a) Eventually, she told me the truth.
- b) If you have any trouble, you can count on me.
- c) Start counting from 1 to 10.

24. { carnation  
clove  
clavichord } → cravo

- a) We don't see clavichords very often nowadays.
- b) Carnations are her favorite flowers.
- c) I can't stand the smell of cloves.



**3ª SÉRIE DO ENSINO MÉDIO**  
**ORIENTAÇÃO DO PROFESSOR PARA ESTUDO EM CASA**

**INGLÊS**

**FRENTE 1**

**MÓDULO 3**

**Livro 1 – Capítulo 15 – Página 44**

**Exercícios:**

**Básicos: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 e 15**

**Avançados: 4, 9, 11, 12 e 14**

**MÓDULO 6**

**Livro 1 – Capítulo 16 – Página 46**

**Exercícios:**

**Básicos: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17 e 19**

**Avançados: 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 e 20**

**MÓDULO 9**

**Livro 1 – Capítulo 17 – Página 48**

**Exercícios:**

**Básicos: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37 e 42**

**Avançados: 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40 e 41**

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